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T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 16th street, bet. Penn. ave, and F street.

Mr. Flynn, of Oklahoma, will get himself disliked down in Georgia if h doesn't stop talking in that rude way about Hoke Smith.

Until the President's message was pub lished not a Democrat in the land but believed that he would advise Congress to raise more revenue.

ministration regarding the deficit may be due to the fact that they do not wish to part with an old and constant friend.

Mr. Cleveland should have trusted Mr. Carlisle to support his plan in his report and not have compelled him to hold it back, in violation of the law, until he returned from shooting ducks.

Will the members of the Red Cross Society need an army to protect then on their mission of relief to the Armenians? How else will the blood thirsty and ignorant Turks be made to respect them and their errand?

Chief Justice Snodgrass, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, shot lawyer Beasley because the latter asserted that the court rendered a certain decision from a political standpoint and not from justice. But does Judge Snodgrass consider that his shot proves his innocence?

calamityites who read the speeches of ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, are warned to heware of his statement that Congress has given the railroad corporations 200,000,000 square miles of land, as that quantity is nearly four times as much as there is dry land on the globe.

The American people have no use for secret societies in politics. An attempt was made to organize the Knights of Protection, but it failed. And Mr. Coin's secret society to promote free coinage will die in its infancy, as it should if it were a secret organization to promote a gold standard.

If Congress should do as the Secretary of the Treasury suggests, that is, provide for the retirement of the greenbacks by bond issues, no greenbacks would be brought to the treasury for gold redemption, and he would be compelled to expend the gold reserve for current expenses until he had exhausted it.

The protection of the agricultural interests of Great Britain, which it was believed the Tory Ministry would favor by duties imposed upon foreign competitors, is demanded with increasing insistency, and much disappointment is expressed because Lord Salisbury has refused to advocate it after talking in favor of it.

The suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury that no national bank notes be ssued of a less denomination than ten dollars would undoubtedly cause two or three times as many silver dollars to get into circulation as are now used in traffic, but it would compel the people to carry about several tens of thousands of tons of silver in the aggregate.

One of the first things which Marion county should ask of the next Legislaamended that the change shall be at the the accused and his counsel. Taxpayers should have a few rights as well as those who break the laws or are charged with doing so.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal predicted yesterday morning that the Republicans would assail the report of Secretary Carlisle. He is right; but they do not assail it because it is Mr. Carlisle's report but because it ignores the needs of the treasury and charges the present condition upon the outstanding greenbacks

instead of an insufficiency of revenues. The annual meeting of the Indiana Township Trustees' Association will held Dec. 26 and 27. There are no people, and none who have so much power. There is certainly no public position in which abuses can be so easily practiced. It is within the power these officers to curtail expenditures and to give their townships a prudent and intelligent management of local affairs. The consideration of methods and comparison of results cannot fail to be

The resolution which Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, has offered adopted and carried into frauds, but to make it appear that the are larger than they are. It very largely of limited incomes ho

generally beneficial.

is asserted that large claims have been allowed which have not been paid, and that appropriations made for public works have not been expended. All the facts should be brought to light.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

Secretary Carlisle's report seems to have been delayed for the return of the President in order that it might have his approval. There was no need for such caution. The report is a second edition of the President's message on the finances. All the trouble, the Secretary thinks, is with the outstanding greenback; retire it and the monthly deficit will be cured.

Mr. Carlisle shows that the deficit during the fiscal year which ended June 0, 1895, was \$42,805,223. In the next sentence he shows that the deficit at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$17,000,000. That is, the deficits will continue during the remainder of this fiscal year. It is probable that the deficit will exceed \$17,000,000, judging from the past. For the fiscal year which will begin July 1, 1896, Mr. Carlisle predicts a surplus of \$6,900,000, but to get it he estimates an increase in the revenues of \$16,000,000 over the present fiscal year. Estimates, as made by Mr. Carlisle and his subordinates, have little if any value. They are mere guesses, and the guesses of men who desire to make it appear that existing revenue laws will bring in sufficient revenue to pay current expenses. What reason is there to believe that more revenue will be raised next year than is being collected the present year? Under the present tariff, with its ad valorem duties, the chances are that more revenue is being collected this year than will be next, for the reason that, if imports are as large, the frauds, with more practice, can be

The sad truth is that Mr. Carlisle's judgment is utterly unreliable as to the revenues of the government. A year ago It may be that the silence of the ad- he estimated the revenues at \$476,907,407, but he now figures them at \$431,907,407. Here is a difference of \$45,000,000 in two estimates made a year apart. Deducting \$15,000,000, the possible revenue from the unconstitutional income tax, and the difference is still \$30,000,000. For the present fiscal year Mr. Carlisle predicted a surplus of \$25,000,000 a year ago now he acknowledges a deficit of \$17,-000,000, which will probably reach \$25,-000,000 when the actual figures are given out July 1, 1896. A year ago Mr. Carlisle figured out a deficit of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year which ended with last June. As a matter of official figures it was \$42,800,000. When Mr. Carlisle made those figures the year was half com-

Carlisle's estimates in the past are recalled no one will accuse him of insincerity in predicting a surplus of \$6,900,-000 for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1897, but from the past it is fair to assume that the predicted surplus will turn to an assured deficit a year hence and six months before the end of the fiscal year. The fact is that all of Mr. Carlisle's figures, taken in connection with the past, clearly indicate that the one great and imperative need of the treasury is at least from fifty to seventy millions of additional revenue, and that that additional revenue cannot be obtained under the provisions of the present revenue laws.

All the past figures of the Secretary reveal a constant and large deficiency, and his figures, which are predictions, really point in the direction of a deficiency, even if a smaller one. Yet with all his figures pointing to a deficiency, he urges the retirement of the legaltender notes as a remedy, and the only one. It is amazing that so able a man in some respects could have proposed a remedy so wholly irrelevant as to be preposterous.

# DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Many of those persons who imagine they are called upon to enlighten the people upon economic and financial questions think it necessary to assume that there is a fixed debtor class, large, impoverished, and the victims of a few millionaires who constitute the creditor class. Demagogues rather than economists, they adopt a line of presentation lenders because they have wealth. Alleged professors of economics, instead of deducing theories from the facts of experience, they set up assumptions and create what they call facts to sustain

It has been so often shown by statistics who constitute the debtor and creditor classes, if that word may be used, that one would assume that few of these facts would puncture the mail of their egotism and find lodgment in their minds. Such is not the case. The most exhaustive inquiry into the option of the judge rather than that of | debts, public and private, of the United States was made by the census authorities in 1890, under the direction of George K. Holmes. The result of his inquiry is facts. In the midst of so much error and misapprehension as is given out, even by some of those who represent university extension, it seems important

to state a few facts. The debt of the United States, public and private, in 1890 is put at \$20,227,170,-546, which is a little over 31 per cent. of the value of all the wealth of the country. The largest debtor class is made up of the railroads. Their aggregate debt is \$5,669,431,144-considerably more than one-fourth of the whole, and hearly 67.5 per cent. of the value of all the railroad property. The debt of taked real estate and untaxed mines, exclusive in 1890, which was nearly 16.75 per cent. of their value. The debt on farms occupied by the owners was \$1,085,995,960 in value. The debt on homes occupied by the owners was \$1,046,953,603 in 1890. which was 39.77 per cent. of their value, That is, the debtor class, which is composed of farm and home owners, owed \$2,132,949,563 in 1890 upon property valued

two-fifths of the debt of the railroad These alleged teachers rarely, if ever, with aggregate deposits of \$1,747,961,280, shareholders of building and loan associations are creditors to an amount aggregating over \$600,000,000; that people

at \$5,687,298,069. The debt of this class

is something over one-tenth of the en-

tire debt of the country, and only about

many hundred thousands of life insur- at its face value, but it had no official sancance policies, fifty-two companies in this country owing policy holders nearly \$1,000,000,000, the larger part of which is invested in mortgages and real estate. As a matter of fact, the creditor class, composed of salary and wage earners, has three times as much invested as are the aggregate mortgages on homes and

If those influential in the House of Representatives read, with any considerable regularity, the newspapers and trade journals of the country they | urally. must be convinced that there is very general opposition to the policy of inaction which has been foreshadowed. The condition of the public finances makes early action necessary in order to restore confidence to business and industry. The revenues should be increased, many think, at the rate of \$70,-000,000 a year in order to put the treasury where it can protect itself. The present tariff is inadequate. No more money can be expected from it hereafter than has been obtained the past six months. More than that, two or three industries have been crippled by the present tariff. The wool growing and wool manufacturing interests are two of these industries, and the pottery interest is a third. Without a general revision of the tariff two or three schedules could be revised so as to give the needed revenue and at the same time put the industries on a better basis. Much time will not be needed to prepare and pass such a measure by the House. The responsibility will then be with the Senate. If any Senators who are not free-traders oppose the bill the responsibility will be with them. If the Senate pass the bill and the President should veto it the responsibility will rest with him, and all the consequences of a continued treasury deficit and of future bond issues will be upon Mr. Cleveland.

A deficit of \$69,000,000 during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1894, a deficit of \$42,800,000 during the year which ended June 30, 1895, and a deficit of \$12.-000,000 the first six months of the present fiscal year makes a total deficit of \$123,-800,000 during the past two and a half years, and yet the Secretary of the Treasury insists that no additional revenue is needed. If the government can be run on deficits, why not abolish revenue and be done with it?

Just before the voting Mr. Gompers, who has been elected president of the Federation of Labor, made a speech in which he assailed socialism so vehemently that it lost him the 214 votes controlled by that element in the convention. He made the address knowing When the glaring inaccuracies of Mr. | the effect it would have, but he had the courage of his conviction that socialism would destroy unionism, and doubtless won more votes than he lost.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What He Got. "Maid of Athens, ere we part, Give, oh, give me back my heart." She heeded not the words he said, But gave the marble heart instead.

The Secret. Latecome-Here I patronize the highestpriced tailors in town and they can't get my clothes to fit me. Borntwitt-That isn't it. They can't get you to fit the clothes.

By Accident. "How did you come to lose your job on the road?" asked the sympathizing friend. "Oh, jist by accident," answered the exbrakeman, a faraway look coming into his eyes as the vision of the freight wreck rose

before his mental vision. The Cornted Philosopher. "As far as I have noticed." remarked the cornfed philosopher, "the grand combined prayer put up for Mr. P. B, Ingersoll seems to have had no effect. From which I infer that the time has not come yet for the ap-

plication of trust methods to prayer." The Monument Groups. It is greatly to be regretted that the negotiations between the soldiers' monument regents and Mr. Macmonnies in regard to designs for the groups at the sides of the structure have fallen through. It has been agreed by all persons familiar with art matters, whose opinions have been sought, that his work was most likely to answer all the requirements, and it is of the greatest importance that these features of the monument should be the product of the which arrays the unthinking against highest talent and the truest conception of blesville Ledger. the theme to be developed. However, since an arrangement with this artist cannot be made, the regents acted wisely in seeking the advice of Bruno Schmitz, the designer of the monument. He is equally interested with themselves in securing artistic results, and his suggestions will be valuable. His urgency that the original plan be carried out and the groups be made of stone instead of bronze is proof of his anxiety that the work with which his name is connected shall lack in no particular, and will gratify the many persons here who have felt that the placing of bronze figures at the monument's sides would be a mistake.

The board is right, in one sense, in depre cating further delay in finishing the great work, but delay in order to secure the best results is far better than a haste which may cause the acceptance of inferior designs. The monument, with its adorning figures, will stand for ages, and due deliberation in erecting it is proper.

Indiana day, that is, the anniversary of he admission of Indiana to the Union, Dec. 11, 1816, was celebrated at the Re form School as a holiday. The Plainfield Reformatory of last week, the weekly paper printed at the school, contained an account of the exercises on that day and the instructive address delivered to the boys Superintendent Charlton, which braces a succinct history of the settlement of the State, its resources and its development-a paper which could be read with profit by the pupils of the public schools of the State. It is a matter to which scarcely any reference is made in th

The journalistic mind stands appalled at the thought of what might have happened if the deprayed wretch who ran away with the only existing subscription list of a Muncie weekly paper had not been captured and brought back with the list in his possession. Think of the dismay and confusion in Delaware county literary circles.

Probably that "expert burglar" now engaged in picking up bits of choice jewelry in private residences keeps handy in his pocket a copy of that recent issue of an afternoon paper in which was given an inventory of diamonds and other gems owned by Indianapolis ladies.

To universities that hath shall be given. That is what the trustees of the poorer educational institutions are thinking as they reflect upon the latest gift of a million dollars to the Chicago University. C. B. D.: The government has never

oined gold in larger pieces than the

double eagle, \$20. In the early history of

California there was a \$50 gold piece coined

by private parties, and which was received

tion. No other government has issued gold coin of greater value than \$20, though several have coins of very nearly the same

A professor in the Chicago University has gone to Mexico and Guatemala with intent to secure and bring back a new variety of idiot. The university is insatiate. Will not the Chicago varieties suffice?

It is gravely announced that membership in the side order to Coin Harvey's new silver party, called the "Daughters of the Republic," will be confined to women. Nat-

#### EMBASSADOR BAYARD.

While the criticisms which Embassador Bayard passed upon American customs duties were, in the main, justified, there was no good reason for making them i England.—Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.) Embassador Bayard has discovered by this time that there is nothing in his commission that requires him to make a living cicture of himself for the amusement of oreign scoffers at American diplomacy -New York Mail and Express (Rep.)

The mistake was in the place of delivery. It should not have been spoken in Great Britain. An embassador represents country, not his party or his creed. criticise or disparage it to foreign hearers is more than tactless-it is a gross impropriety.-New York World (Dem.)

Before Bayard gets through with it will find that he has made the most stupid blunder that any man in like position eve made. If he was much of a man he would dent cannot in decency do less than recall him.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) The objectionable paragraphs in Mr. Bay-

ard's speech might almost have been taken from the letter of the President to Mr Wilson or Mr. Catchings. The President saw in the Edinburgh address only a reflection of his own opinions, and, untrained in diplomacy, he did not realize the blunder that had been committed.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.) He should resign since we are so merc ful as to give him the opportunity. If not

speak for the dignity, the honor, the civili zation, and the welfare of the United States. Instead of that, he has testified to our degradation and our infamy. Off with his head.—Washington Post (Ind.) which has to originate appropriations for his salary while he is defaming his country abroad. If President Cleveland has not

enough patriotic feeling to rebuke such a

minister, there is all the more reason why

he should be recalled. If not, he should b

Congress should express its own and the public opinion of him.—New York Tribune A nation impeaches traitors and turns fools adrift. This is the punishment Mr. Bayard's offense deserves. An embassador who would be guilty of such egregious folly as to make a public speech of the tenor of Mr. Bayard's is totally unfit to represent a great country such as the United States. He should be recalled. To impeach

d be like breaking a butterfly on a when.—New York Herald (Ind.) When he sends up one wild shriek, declaring that personal liberty has ceased to be the great end of our government, and that it is tottering to its fail-all because of the enervating influence of protection either Democratic or Republican-he deserves, and will receive, the censure of Congress and of the people it represents. It is not a party question. If Mr. Bayard said what is attributed to him in the London News, he should be broken of his high office-Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

If Mr. Bayard remains at his post he will do well to read, with much more attention than he need give to the resolutions of blame, the remarkable speech of Senator Cullom on the struggle against England's on in South America. There he will find laid down for him a truly national policy, from which he must not venture deviate by even a hair's breadth, and which of expansion after dinner, nor at any other time, but must assert with all the energy and dignity at his command.—New York Journal (Dem.)

He went out of his way-a good deal further than his long journey to Edinburgh carried him-when he misrepresented in a great majority of his countrymen and of his own government, to please the alien enemies of that policy and the persistent detractors of the Nation whose embassador to them he is. He had reason to expec or, at least, to hope, that as he had so flatteringly tickled their ears, they would, in return, approvingly pat his back, but they have given him blows, not caresses.

—Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.)

## STATE PRESS OPINION.

Inasmuch as Embassador Bayard represented only one-half of his country in England, we suggest that his salary be cut in

The man who would conduct his private usiness as the administration conducts government business would be a fit subject or a lunacy commission.-Muncie Times. If hunting duck and fishing at \$138 a day are the duties of the President Adams county can furnish several hundred candifor the Democratic nomination .- De-

Mr. Cleveland may disappoint expectations in other respects, but as a hunter and fisherman he arises to the fondest anticipations of all enraptured people .- No-Mr. Bayard may not be impeached

the Congress of the United States, when the matter is closed he will know ust what that body thinks about him. -Frankfort News. Senator Peffer should figure out which the average Congressman would cost the country if permitted to live.

The offset might constitute a showing in favor of the funerals,—Terre Haute Trib-The hard, cold truth of the situation is that the Democratic tariff is not producing come enough to meet the national expenditures. In the face of these facts the duty of the Republicans in Congress is

clear .- Crawfordsville Journal There is not much danger of hazarding one's reputation as a political prophet in predicting that when Thomas Taggart becomes Governor of Indiana the skies will have established the custom of falling to catch sparrows.-Lafayette Courier.

The present Congress must act on tariff and revenue question. It will do to neglect the specific demand of the majority of the voters of the Nation, who placed the Republicans overwhelmingly in control of the present House.—Elkhart Re-

As a matter of State pride, we are for Matthews as against any outside Democrat. We fell that it will be just as easy for the Republicans to defeat Mr. Matthews as any other Democrat, and therefore have no hesitancy in giving him our indorse ment .- Greensburg Review.

Governor Matthews has opened the presidential jackpot with John Kern, John Nelon, John Overmyer and John Wilson as committee on resolutions. The Goverprivate secretary was an able fifth. Jacks and a King make a tolerable hand.—Logansport Journal. The first duty of the Republican House

s to originate measures to fill the depleted overnment treasury and augment the dishan that of issuing and selling the government's bonds, notes of hand or interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness. No matter what the Democrats have done or failed to do, the Republican duty is plain. -Lafayette Call.

A tariff bill should be enacted, and that, without unnecessary delay, that will not only produce revenue sufficient to meet the needs of the government, but to afford rotection to our laborers, farmers nanufacturers. Such a measure is deanded by the people, and would insure a eturn of the prosperity they were enjoy-ng when the Democratic party came into power.-Parke County Journal

The question of disposing of all mnuicipal becoming a leading question to every ty where such franchises are granted, and it is safe to say that within few decades the city that does not receive handsome returns for permitting corbe the exception rather than the rule, as now the case.—Terre Haute Mail.

Why She Marries.

When a woman gets matried it isn't because she loves anybody, but because she wants to get a red lamp shade and a house of her own in which to "entertain."

AUTHORSHIP OF A BOOK ON WAR AND POLITICS TRACED TO HIM.

Work in Which Many Public Men Are Excoriated, Including Some Widely-Known Indianians.

Washington Letter in Chicago Times-Her-

John A. Logan's secret is out at last. The disclosures to be made in the following article will create surprise if not sensation. In 1886 a book appeared from the press of Hart & Co., New York, entitled, "Uncle Daniel's Story of Tom Anderson and Twenty Great Battles." It was published anonymously-"by an officer of the Union army," said the title page. The little work at once attracted attention. Many prominent men were covertly attacked in its pages, their names being paraphrased. Some of them, conspicuously Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, published interviews in self-defense. All efforts to identify the author proved fruitless. But the secret is now out. John A. Logan was the author, and "Tom Anderson" was himself.

General Logan wrote this book in 1884 and the following year. He began it while he was on the Republican ticket with Blaine as a candidate for Vice President, When he apeared at the capital of Illinois, December, at once resign; or, if he does not, the Presi- 1884, to take personal charge of his campaign for re-election to the Senate, he was engaged in putting the finishing touches to his manuscript. After midnight, when his rooms at the Leland Hotel were cleared of visitors, General Logan sat down at his desk and wrote upon this story of the war. Finally he called in a number of friends whose advice as to the literary merits of his efforts he craved. With characteristic bluntness General Logan asked them to tell him frankly whether or not he was making a fool of himself in writing such a story. impeached. He was sent to England to He especially wanted to know if he was too severe in his criticisms upon public men. General Logan pledged these men to secrecy. He afterwards required the same pledge from his publishers, and the secret has been well guarded from that day

> WAS FOUNDED ON FACTS. General Logan told those who were honored with his confidence that all the incidents used in his book were actual occurrences. He regarded the story more as an autobiography than anything else. The framework of the story was imaginary, but its substance was drawn from General Logan's own experiences and observations. The inscription on the fly leaf reads as fol-

"Uncle Daniel" is presented to the A truthful picture, in story, based upon the events of the late war. This volume is dedicated to the Union soldiers and their children. THE AUTHOR. New York, Jan. 1, 1886.

In order to conceal his identity and to avoid too pointed references to prominent men in military and civil life, General Logan changed geographical and prope names to suit his purpose, though nearly always leaving a clew to his meaning. The story is told by "Uncle Daniel" after the close of the war, and this "Uncle Daniel" in real life was Daniel McCook, father of the famous family of McCook boys, entered the army from Ohio.

In the beginning it is related that Daniel Lyon located in 1850 in Allentown, "a beautiful little city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated on the Wabash river, in Vigo county Indiana." In 1861 he was surrounded large family, seven grown sons, all we educated and inclined to a military lift In 1884—when Daniel tells his story—he eighty-five years old and lives with a grand-

laughter at Oakland, Ind., "a small town olcuous only for its rare educationa facilities." On the evening of Feb. 22, 183 a number of friends dropped in to see Uncle Daniel. Among them was Col. Daniel Bush "a gallant and fearless officer on the Union ide during the late war." SLAP AT AN INDIANA MAN. Colonel Bush, a man with but one arm asks Uncle Daniel for a story of son his experiences in the war. Uncle Daniel arises, delivers a short melodramatic prologue, and begins by telling about a riot in Allentown in the month of -, 1861. Dan Bowen, a prominent man in that part

of the State, had excited the people by denouncing the war as "an infamous Abolition crusade," the President as a "villain ous tyrant," and the United States soldiers as "Lincoln's hirelings and dogs with collars around their necks." Bush interrupts the old man by asking what became of this man Bowen.
"I understand," replies Daniel, "that h
now occupies one of the highest position the people of Indiana can give to one of her citizens." This was said in 1884. To go back to the riot, Tom Anderson whose home was at Jackson, Miss., but who was visiting Uncle Daniel, was much worked up by it, and wanted to give up his law practice and join the Union army on the spot. In discussing the situation with Unele Daniel, Tom Anderson delivers an at-

on the South and discusses its preparations for war. He says: "They are also in better condition in the way of arms than the government forces will be. The fact that they have had control of the government and have had all traitorous Secretary of War places them on a war footing at once.

Uncle Daniel then goes on to relate how hree of his sons at once decided to go to Washington and offer their services to the President. One, who had been in the regular army, got as far as Columbus, O., where he met the Governor, who at once made im a colonel of a regiment of volunteers.

HIS OPINION OF HIMSELF. Tom Anderson, having been warned not to return to his home at Jackson, Miss. decided to raise a Union regiment of volunteers in Indiana. He went about making speeches. At "Saco," a town of about 1,000 people, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, a mob formed to prevent him from speaking for the Union. But Anderson's men saved him. He raised several companies at "Saco," and finally was commissioned colonel by the Governor. Here Logan describes his own military bearing: "Tom Anderson," he says, "looked the soldier in every respect. He was five feet eleven, straight as an arrow, well built, large, broad shoulders, black eyes and hair, and martial in his

In a quoted conversation between Tom Anderson and one of Daniel's sons, regard-ing the plans of the Confederacy, it is stated that one of the schemes of the South is to tire out the Union people and then gain success in the elections from sympathizers in the North. "In Ohio, their chief adviser from the North, Mr. Valamburg, resides," says Lyons, "and such men as Dan Bowen and Thomas A. Stryder, both afluential and prominent men, are regarded as ready to act in concert with them at any moment Anderson replies that he fears the North-

ern secessionists will organize and bring on "Thomas A. Stryder, whom you spoke, is doing everything he can to discourage enlistments. He speaks of the Republican President as 'a tyrant,' and this war as 'an unholy Abolition war,' and the people listen to him. He has been considered a kind of oracle in this State (Indiana) for many years, as you know."

General Grant, who is referred to by Uncle Daniel as "General Silent," is first lo-cated at Two Rivers. Here Anderson joins him. There is trouble presently. Ander-son, who is a colonel, is in the midst of it. addresses his men in a "few eloquent words" and pushes to the front. "The rebel ine wavered a moment, and then gave way. At that instant a shot struck Colonel Anderson's horse and killed it, but the Colonel ishing forward on foot regained his line see the general commanding for several days. When he did the latter said to him: "Colonel, you handle your men well; you were educated in a military school?" " 'The Colonel answered: 'No, I am for that,' and walked on. Anderson called this the battle of Bell Mountain, though it was also called the battle of Two Rivers. At this point Major

Isaac Clymer, who is one of those listening Uncle Daniel, I was in that engagement nmand of a troop of cavalry, and saw I Anderson make his bayonet charge. He showed the most cool and daring courage that I ever witnessed during the whole war, and I was through it all. General Pokehorn was in command of the rebels and showed himself frequently that day,

urging his men forward. He was afterward killed at Kensington Mountain, in Georgia. • • • "

SETTLES AN OLD SCORE. The story continues:

"There was a colonel," said Major Clymer, "from Arkansas in command of a rebel brigade in that battle who acted with great brutality. He found some of our surgeons on the field dressing the wounds of soldiers, and drove them away from their work and held them prisoners while the battle lasted, at the same time saying, with an oath, that the lives of Abolitionists were not worth saving." "Yes, the colonel mentioned that in his

letter and spoke of it when I saw him. He said it was only one of the acts of a man instinctively barbarous. His name was Gumber-Colonel Gumber. He has been a prominent politician since the war, holding

Logan does not lose an opportunity to attack his old enemy, the press, in this narrative. He tells how General Grant had planned to dislodge a heavy force of rebels at "Dolinsburg," but that the rebels were forewarned by the newspapers, which published every movement made by both armies. Says Logan: "This was called enterprise, and it has been considered patriotic devotion by many.

pectally the gold gamblers and

kings. This was not permitted by our ene-

mies; the publication of any secret expedition or movement of their forces by any one inside their lines would cost him his life, and so in any army save our Union army. Why was this? It does seem to me that this ought not to have been so. I have often thought of it, and concluded that it must have been fear. 'The pen is mighties than the sword' has been truthfully said. "Our Congress was afraid of the press and was not willing to make laws stringen enough for the army on this subject. The President was nervous in this respect, and commanding generals were afraid of crit-leisms. • • Our statesmen are afraid to peak out and give their opinions without first looking around to see if any one had a pencil and a notebook in his hand. This is etting to be almost unendurable, to find me person in nearly every small assem blage of people, on the street, in the hotel in the store, even in your own private house, reporting what you have had for dinner, what this one said about some other one, what this one did, or expects to

Uncle Daniel, here interrupted him and de-livered a few compliments to the press him-"I can see (referring to Uncle Daniel's remarks about the chase for money in the North) that the same sordid spirit pervaded the press during our war. Fortunes were made by many newspapers in this way; everybody bought papers then. We

Colonel Bush, who had originally started

furnished it to the rebels gratis."
In Uncle Daniel's narrative of the battle of "Dolinsburg," which was undoubtedly the battle of Donelson, he mentions "General Smote," "General Watterberry." "General McGovern" and "General Silent" as commanding different divisions. Colonel Anderson was in the thickest of it. General Si-lent rode up to Colonel Anderson, and, after passing the compliments of the day, said

Your engagement at Snake Creek (that being the name of the creek where the Colonel met the enemy the day before) was a rather brilliant affair, as I learn it."
"Yes," said the Colonel, "that was my first attempt at commanding a battle, but

"Yes," said the General, "and now I want see if you can do as well here. I wish low ground on the right, in order to draw of his forces away from the center our forces are having a hard time of it there." • • The General rode away after saying: 'It is not imperative that you en-ter their works, but make the assault as effectual as you can without too great a sacrifice of men."
Here follows a long, detailed account of the battle. It is related that Anderson fe seriously wounded. He was left on the field supposed to be dead. Then the book con-

DESCRIBES A BATTLE. To the work of blood and death the men again came forward with a heroic will, and for about an hour the battle was like the long roll on a thousand drums. The air was filled with shell. The heavens were lighted up as if meteors were flying in all directions; the rumbling of artillery was heard as batteries changed positions with the loud commands of excited officers. On and on moved the serried masses. As the lines opened by the dropping of the dead and wounded "Close up, boys," could be heard. It was now about dusk. One grand charge all along the line, one grand shout, "Up with the flag, boys," and all was over, the fortress was ours and the stars and stripes floated over Dolinsburg.

It is related that "General McGovern" was killed in this assault and "General Smote" was mortally wounded, while "General Watterberry" fell a few weeks later at the battle of "Pittskill." Uncle Daniel devoted considerable space at this point in the story to tell how Tom Anderson (Logan), who had been left on the field, was cared for by an old colored mammy living about ten miles from "Dolinsburg," how Anderson was finally found by family In chapter five, Uncle Daniel tells of two days of awful fighting at "Pittskill Land-

ing," which will be immediately recognized as a paraphrase of Pittsburg Landing There had been a good deal of secession talk in the North after the fall of "Dolin burg," and the Southern prisoners captured were often visited in Northern hospitals by men who were whispering of "a fire in the rear." Uncle Daniel traveled to Indianapolis and Chicago to see if he could learn oints, "and at both places heard mutterngs and threats that were calculated to oduce alarm and also to make any loyal man feel like beginning a war at home."
In closing up the story of Pittsburg Landing, Uncle Daniel says: "It seems that during this assault their commander-in-chief, Gen. Sydenton Jackson, was shot through the breast, falling from his horse dead. At the fall of Jackson crazed and rushed madly on, Kill them like cats! Let none of them eshe cried. So on they came like a

line of wild animals, sending forth such unfiends of the infernal regions had een turned loose at once and led on by "What became of Harrington, who wanted every d— Yankee killed like cats-bay-oneted without any quarter being shown, etc.? He went to Mexico after the war closed, could not live under Yankee He there tried to assist in establishin empire, and was regarded by some of mperialists as suited to become a duke. When the empire fell and no further hope of a dukedum arose before his flattere vanity, he came back, and is now one of the leading governmental reformers and placed in official position by his party. low strange to say reformers! They were known by a different name. things are changing with the seasons now.

'Harrington' sat in the Senate with Gen. Presently Uncle Daniel pays his respects to the Democratic party, and in the fol-lowing paragraph bewails the fate of the one-armed colonel and himself (McCook): "In the North a strong political party an organization prayed and worked for the success of secession and rebellion. The only ones who did not sympathize with the re-bellion were a few old men who knew the enefits of a government, those who tered the Union army, those who had friend in the service and those who were taugh to revere the Union in early youth. The remainder of that party who desired our success were few and far between. They government, preserved the Constitution, the nonor, and are going to reform flag and our all abuses and make everybody prosperous and happy. The Colonel here, who lost an arm with his country, is laid aside as "worthless crockery," and as for myself, who gave seven sons for the service of my

country, I am of no use whatever.' KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE. In the sixth chapter Uncle Daniel goes into a discussion of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization of the enemies of the Union in the North. He tells about a political meeting at "Collins Grove," about twenty miles from "Allentown." Thomas A. Stryder, of Indianapolis he refers to as one of the main men in the Knights of the Golden Circle, and so-called "agitator." He says:

"Thomas A. Stryder was chief counselor to the organization in Indiana; was to be in Washington most of the time to watch things and defend them at all times when any of their order was arrested or in dan-Then follows a report of the meeting at

Dan Bowen spoke in the most excited manner of the wrongs and outrages, as termed them, of the vile Abolition adm stration; that the Union soldiers were mere ig and murdering our brethren down also against the war for the a unholy on our part, and all the acts of ongress and the President being unauthoried and unconstitutional, and that the war uld be a failure and ought to be; that I mersed

his power to prevent, to carry it on; if the government undertook to draft his friends in Indiana as soldiers he would deend any of them (free of charge) that resisted such an unconstitutional proceed Daniel presently tells how he was called to Washington by the President. He said; "When I arrived at Washington I proseeded to the executive mansion, sent in my name and was at once admitted. The President met me most cordially and asked me to be seated. He entered into conversation about the sentiments found among the people of the West in reference to the war. I said to him that among the Union people there was but one senti and that was that the last man and the ast dollar must be exhausted, if necessary, to put down the rebellion. He grasped me by the hand warmly and said: 'Lyon, my good friend, I am exceedingly glad to know that. I have been hearing curious stories about your part of Indiana, The Governor of your State seems to fear

"'My dear Mr. President,' I said, 'do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that our people are united. It is only the Union people I had reference to. There is a strong party in the State who are utterly pposed to the prosecution of the war, and hey are led on by very strong and influential men.

Stryder is at the head of that party. He is a smooth talking fellow, very shrewd and hard to catch at any open or overt act. He has a way of setting others on and keeping out himself. At least I should con-clude from what I have seen and know of

"Just at this point in the conversation the Secretary of War came in. We were all seated, and after some general conversation between the Secretary and myself, the a sident remarked that he had sent for me for the purpose of having a full conference n reference to the situation in the rear the army out West. "'By the way,' said he, 'what about your nephew, Anderson (Logan)? He must be a glorious fellow and a good soldier. Of course, you have received the commission

that the Secretary and I sent you for him?
"Yes; thanks to you, Mr. President, he is improving very fast. His wound will soon be well, and he will then be ready for the "Tell him," said the President, 'that I watch his career with great interest. Coming from where he does, he must have good metal in him to face his friends and relatives in taking the stand he has."
"Yes, sir, said I, he is a true man, and his wife, though a Southern woman, is one of the noblest of her sex and as true &

patriot as ever lived." In the next chapter there is more the Golden Circle. One paragraph fol "Chicago being the main quarters, he di-rected him (if he should go there) to Mor-rison Buckner, John Walls, N. Judy Cornington, C. H. Eagle and many other promand were in direct communication with Windsor, Canada, where a portion of the tioned, and from whence they were sending out organizers for the West. Walters told them that Indianapolis was one of the 'head centers,' and that Dodgers, Bowlens, Millington, Dorsing and Byron were the that Mr. Stryder was supreme co organization was spreading rapidly; that in Ohio, Dayburg was the head center; that along the great river there were many lodges and quite a number of members, but that it had not been so long at work in Ohio as in Illinois and Indiana. Also that the supreme commander lived in Dayburg, O.; his name was given as Valamburg; that in Kentucky and Missouri nearly all the people were joining the order and send-ing men as fast as they could to the rebel army. He went on to say that Colonel Burnett, of St. Louis, was supreme com-mander for Missouri, and Marmalade was chief agitator; John Morganson was su-Uncle Daniel reaches the Golden Circle narrative before he is half-way through his story. After that he goes on to tell of other battles and other things.

WINONA ASSEMBLY PROSPECTS.

Anticipate a Successful Season in 1896.

The directors of the Winona Assembly and Sumer School were in session nearly all day and until late last night at the Bates House. They reported the prospects for next year's work to be very flattering. The grounds will be opened June 1, and the opening of the assembly will take place July 4 with considerable ceremony. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has been asked to deliver the principal address of the day. He has not accepted, but it is confidently expected that he will. Besides this there will be addresses by other prominent people. Some one of the leading bands of the country, one with a national reputation, will be present. There will be competitive drills by a number of the companies of the Indiana Guard. Many other things will be added to the programme before the date arrives. At that time the capacity of the place will be much larger than it was last

A steamboat with a capacity of four hun-dred is now being built. It will be the prin-cipal means of transportation from Warsaw to the grounds. The directors yesterday ratified the contract that has been made for the boating privilege, which includes

Among the attractions promised for summer are talks by the evangelist D. Moody, who has promised to be present. s also expected that Dr. Meyers, of Londays. This is not yet certain, but is expected. Re J. Wilbur Chapman, who has charge of a class in Bible study, is making the new arrangements for this oulter, of Lake Forest Unie principal of the summer

programme, the directors believe, will be full and complete. The programme com-mittee was increased by the addition of Rev. rior, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. of Bloomington, Ill.; Rev. R. V. Hunter, of Terre Haute; Dr. John M. Coulter, of Lake orest University; Prof. Andrew Graham, of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of Knights-town, and Dr. M. L. Haines. The finance committee reported a good condition of finances. There have been scriptions to the stock of the association amounting to about \$10,000 made since the last report. This brings the su now up to about \$55,000 and places the association in a position where there is nger the least fear of the success of the undertaking. A committee was appointed yesterday to reappraise the unsold lots, it being believed that the present prices are too low. The sale of lots during the winter was placed in charge of a posed of Counselor Dickey and J. F. Beyers who are authorized to pay the railroad fare of all persons who visit the grounds and buy a lot and take one share of stock in the association. The Grand Lodge of the Knights of the Maccabees will meet at the grounds June 11. It is expected that this neeting will draw a large crowd. Arrangements were made for printing the prelimwhich it is expected to mail in a short time,

STEWART HAS SIGNED.

He Will Play Second Base for Indianapolis, as Stated.

Manager Watkins went to Terre Haute esterday afternoon to see Asa Stewart, ate second baseman of the Chicago club, whose home is in Terre Haute. He telegraphed the Journal last night that his negotiations have been successful, and that Stewart had signed a contract to play second base for the Indianapolis club next season. There is no doubt that the Chicago club will grant him his release, and the question of who is to play that particular position may be regarded as settled.

Ban B. Johnson, president of the Western League, was in the city last evening on his way to Cincinnati from Chicago. He shares the opinion of the local club club in Omaha. Like them, he regards much the better city for a ball Its future, he says, is brighter, while that of Omaha, in a baseball sense at least, is dubious. Even Jimmy Man ning, much as he is interested in seeing a Western League club at Omaha, writes that the place is dead, so far as the national game is concerned. President Johnson said he hoped Indianapolis had secured Stewart, as that player would strengthen the champions materially. He regards the coming season as being of even more promise than that of 1895.

A Revival at the Prison North. There has been a revival going on for me time in the Prison North, according to Warden Harley. He says the prisoners have scently taken an unusual interest in retigion. Many of the old convicts have been converted, and there has been a branch of the Y. P. S. C. E. organized within the ison, with over two hundred members any of the convicts have asked to be aptized. For this purpose a bath tub is sed and a large number have been im-